



Paul Smith and Aaron Delaporte

Soil Summit, November 2021



### **Outline**

- Purpose and Context of the Power of Soils Project
- Synthesis of science, social science, policy and economics
- Recommendations on learning tools and incentives to support soil health
- Preliminary results for the economics of soil health practices in Ontario



## **Project Purpose and Context**

### **Purpose**

- Build evidence to support widespread adoption of soil health practices
  - Science, social science, policy, economics → Recommendations



Image: OMAFRA

#### **Context**

- Soil health benefits farm profits, environment, water quality, climate
- Existing policies have helped, but progress is modest
- Policy innovation needed for significant progress
- Focus on voluntary stewardship, non-regulatory tools

#### **Partners**

- 2019-2022 Led by Équiterre nationally, Ontario lead is Greenbelt Foundation
- National, Ontario, and Quebec advisory committees: farm groups, scientists, conservation groups; engagement workshops









# Power of Soils, evidence to influence policy



# The Power of Soil report synthesizes evidence...



1. Science of soil health practices: review of science on practices, benefits, limitations;



**2. Social science**: how and why farmers adopt soil health practices, motivations, barriers;



**3. Policy**: review soil health and agri-environmental policy, other jurisdictions, policy innovations;

**4. Economics** of soil health practices



5. Recommendations.

## Supporting Key Soil Health Practices

- ✓ Conservation Tillage
- ✓ Cover Crops
- ✓ Diverse Crop Rotations
- Organic amendments
- ✓ Nutrient management
- Conservation buffers
- ✓ Integrated pest management
- ✓ Pasture/grazing management
- ✓ Land retirement
- ✓ Prevention of soil compaction
- ✓ Soil testing and data



#### **Science**

Benefits, limitations, trade-offs, regional differences



#### **Social Science**

Motivations, barriers, risk tolerance



#### **Economics**

Cost, revenue, savings, return on investment, short-term, long-term



#### **Policy**

Education, learning, extension, incentives, risk reduction

### Recommendations



### Prioritize soil health



Enhance soil health knowledge & learning



Incentivize soil health



Conserve agricultural land & natural areas

# Enhance soil health knowledge & learning



### **Build Soil Knowledge and Extension Services**

- National 'Soil Health Network' to develop, promote, make accessible soil health knowledge
- Ensure soil health training for advisors & farmers
- Build capacity for on-farm demonstration
- Enhance farmer-to-farmer learning opportunities
- Enhance public sector capacity for extension & research

### **Tools to Support Action**



- Make business case for soil health (build on work in US)
- Develop national soil health planning tool adapted to regions
- Consistent support for key soil health practices
- National reporting on state of soil health

## Incentivize soil health

### Increase funding for on-farm soil health

- Canada spends small fraction on agri-environment compared to US, EU
- New federal climate plan funding for nature-based solutions
  - Budget 2021
  - Need increases in next 5-year agreement 2023-2028

### Fund simple, low risk projects

- New approach to fund low cost, low risk projects, e.g. cover crops
- Few requirements, attract new participants

#### Reduce the risk of innovation

 BMP insurance (insure against losses due to BMPs), crop insurance discounts, grants for innovation

### Use GHG offset protocols to fund soil health



Image: Trimble

## Toward a Business Case for soil health

- Synthesize knowledge on economics of soil health in Ontario drawing on studies in Ontario and similar jurisdictions
- Estimate costs and benefits of soil health practices in Ontario where possible
- Build on work in US by Soil Health Institute, American Farmland Trust,
  National Association of Conservation Districts and others
- Identify what is known and what needs further study,
  e.g. commodities, production systems, practices
- Recommendations on how to undertake more comprehensive study of soil health economics
- Sneak peek at preliminary results of economics for four practices in Ontario

# Tillage Intensity (No till)

- Revenue: Potential yield losses early in adoption decrease over time to near zero yield effect
- Cost: Fewer field operations saving machinery and labour





Images: OMAFRA

		Year 1		Year 3		Year 5	
		Corn	Soy	Corn	Soy	Corn	Soy
Yield Change (%)		-9	-5	-5	-4	-2	0
Revenue Change	High	-56	-12	-31	-20	-31	0
(\$/ac)	Low	-93	-16	-52	-26	-52	0
Cost Savings (\$/ac)		36	27	36	27	36	27
Crop Net Return (\$/ac)	High	-20	15	5	8	5	27
	Low	-57	12	-16	1	-16	27
Net Return (\$/ac)		-13		-1		11	

# Cover Crops (50%-50% Legume-Grass Mix)

- Revenue: Increasing yield over seasons, nitrogen credit
- Costs: Seed, planting, termination
- Grass cover crops have lower N credits



		Year 1		Year 3		Year 5		
		Corn	Soy	Corn	Soy	Corn	Soy	
Yield Change (%)		0.5	2.1	1.8	3.5	3	5	
Revenue Change	High	5	16	19	26	31	37	
(\$/ac)	Low	3	12	11	20	19	28	
Added Costs	High	100		100		100		
(\$/ac)	Low	56		56		56		
N Savings (\$/ac)	High	53		53		53		
	Low	26		26		26		
<b>Crop Net Return</b>	High	2	16	15	26	28	37	
(\$/ac)	Low	-70	12	-4	20	19	28	
Net Return (\$/ac)		-10		1	4	28		

# Crop Rotation (Including Wheat)

- Revenue: Increased yield from including small grain
- Cost: Wheat typically has lower returns than corn and soybean



Photo: U of Nebraska

			Year 1		Year 4				
		Corn	Soy	Wheat	Corn	Soy	Wheat		
Yield Change		0	0	0	7	12	0		
(%)									
Cost (\$/ac)	High	-805	-444	-435	-827	-461	-452		
	Low	-655	-409	-399	-573	-422	-416		
Revenue	High	955	722	621	1022	809	621		
(\$/ac)	Low	588	545	386	630	611	386		
Crop Net	High	151	278	185	342	348	185		
Return (\$/ac)	Low	-66	136	-13	110	189	-13		
Mean Net Return (\$/ac)			132		193				
Change from C		-9		52					

# Nutrient Management (4R)

- 4R Nutrient Stewardship: Right Timing, Right Source,
  Right Rate, Right Placement
- Revenue: Changes in yield based on N use efficiency
- Cost: Alternate practices have different costs



Photo: U of Minnesota

	Practice Pra									
	Spli	t N	Inhibitor		Rate		Variable Rate			
	Application		Application		Reduction		N Application			
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High		
Yield Change (%)	-1.2	3.7	0.3	9.3	-2.8	0	-2.1	4.4		
Revenue Change	-11	34	3	86	-26	0	-19	41		
(\$/ac)										
Cost Change (\$/ac)	11	11	32	16	-44	-22	21	12		
Net Return (\$/ac)	-22	23	-30	70	18	22	-40	29		

## **Next steps**

- Build support for recommendations
- Engagement, outreach
- Influence implementation of Federal Climate Plan
- Influence next agricultural policy framework
- Finish initial work on economics of soil health
  - Translate results into extension materials



Photo: M. Luymes



#### Report available:

https://www.equiterre.org/en/news/systemic-change-is-needed-in-canadian-agriculture-and-why-it-matters-to-you-0

https://www.greenbelt.ca/the\_power\_of\_soil